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Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2001

Approved by:
Geoffrey W. Wiggin
U.S. Embassy, Moscow
Prepared by:
Eric Trachtenberg and Yelena Vassilieva

Report Highlights:
Total forecast Russian oilseed production in 2001 is 4.5 million tons, virtually unchanged from 2000. Total sunflowerseed production will be 4.0 million tons, up slightly from 3.9 million tons in 2000. Post does not expect a significant increase in the area sown to sunflowerseeds because sunflowerseed production in 2000 was less profitable than grain production. Demand is strong and increasing for soybean imports.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Executive Summary

Total forecast Russian oilseed production in 2001 is 4.5 million tons, slightly higher than the 4.49 million tons in 2000. Total sunflowerseed production will be 4.0 million tons, up slightly from 3.9 million tons in 2000. Post does not expect a significant increase in the area sown to sunflowerseeds because sunflowerseed production in 2000 was less profitable than grain production. This is partially because of stable grain prices and partially because sunflowerseed yields are low, especially on small farms where crushers or regional administrations do not invest in intensive oilseed production. Any sunflowerseed production increase will not come from larger planted area but from improving yields on farms with access to better inputs and where sunflowerseeds are part of an established crop rotation. Soybean production is forecast at 350,000 tons, an increase of 52,000 tons from 2000. One fifth of this increase is expected to come from Krasnodar because of improved technologies and expanded soybean area. The rest will likely come from the Far East, which produces over 85 percent of Russia's soybeans. This increase will mostly come from expanding the area sown to soybeans to the highest levels since the mid 1990's. Production of minor oilseed crops such as mustard, rapeseed and rape-type oilseeds are also expected to grow.

The increase in export tariffs on sunflowerseeds, soybeans and rapeseed from 10 percent to 20 percent may have significant impact on production, exports and crushing. At the same time, the oilseed processing industry, especially crushing, has developed very quickly because of high demand for oilseed products and heavy investment in modern crushing capacity, especially in the last two years. If smuggling is controlled, these factors will increase the oilseed crush from 3.1 million tons in 2000/01 to 3.25 million tons in 2001/02 as sunflowerseed exports fall from 675,000 tons to 500,000 tons. Ending stocks of oilseeds will increase above the historic low of 5,000 tons in 2000/01 to 10,000 tons.

Post forecasts Russian protein meal production (oilseed meal and fish meal) in MY 2001-2002 to increase to 1.83 million tons due to improvement in crushing facilities (increased extraction rate in sunflowerseed crushing) and increased crush resulting from higher export tariffs on oilseeds. However, total meal supply will be only 60,000 tons higher than in 2000-2001 and 7 percent lower than in 1999-00, when concessional sales of U.S. soybeans and soybean meal boosted meal supply from 1.42 million tons to 2.11 million tons. Ending stocks of meal from last year helped to maintain adequate meal supply in 2000/01.

Total Oilseeds

Although total 2000 production of oilseeds fell, it was still the second highest level in the last 5 years. As a result of the new high export tariffs that came into effect on April 1, 2001, total oilseed exports are expected to fall from 718,000 tons in MY 2000 to 550,000 tons in MY 2001. Rising production and falling exports will likely push the crush domestic consumption of oilseeds to 3.76 million tons in MY 2001, up from 3.55 million tons in MY 2000. Feed, seed and waste domestic consumption is forecast to increase to 130,000 tons. Although imports of oilseeds fell from 70,000 tons in MY 1999 to 35,000 tons in MY 2000, it is expected that imports will rise to 70,000 tons in MY 2001. The termination of concessional June 1, 2001 shipments of soybeans and the rising crush will likely result in lower stocks compared with MY 1998 and 1999. This low level of ending stocks also reflects changes in the oil crushing industry where more oilseeds are delivered to crushing facilities on contracts and crushers become vertically integrated, supplying farms with seeds, capital and equipment. These developing vertical relations between farmers and crushers have reduced the need to

maintain big carry-over stocks.

Table 1. PSD, Total Oilseeds (Sunflowerseeds, Soybeans, Rapeseed), 1,000 Metric Tons

	1999/00, Revised	2000/01, Preliminary	2001/02, Forecast
Area Planted	6286	5282	5275
Area Harvested	6214	4910	5160
Beginning Stocks	207	103	40
Production	4619	4405	4500
MY Imports	70	35	70
TOTAL SUPPLY	4896	4543	4610
MY Exports	968	718	550
Crush Dom. Consumption	3525	3550	3760
Food Use Dom. Consump.	170	115	135
Feed, Seed, Waste Dm.Cn.	130	120	130
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	3825	3785	4030
Ending Stocks	103	40	30
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4896	4543	4610

Source: Prepared by Post based on PSD tables for each crop.

Production

The production of sunflowerseeds is expected to increase slightly in 2001 despite the cut in 2000 production caused by falling sown area. The most significant cut in area sown occurred in regions where sunflowerseed production has low yields, thus making it unprofitable compared to grain production. This decline was especially significant in regions that overplanted sunflowerseeds and now face soil exhaustion. According to Russian specialists, profits on sunflowerseeds are now lower than for wheat in many regions.

As for other oilseeds, soybean production is slowly increasing but is still only half the level of 10 years ago. Production of minor oilseed crops increased. Mustard seed production is up because of strong demand from the specialty food market and yields are increasing from 0.31 to 0.37 tons per hectare. Flax production is supported by demand for feed and an alternative oils to sunflowerseeds and rapeseed. This is especially true in the Urals and Western Siberia where oilseed supplies tend to be low . In Tyumen, Kurgan, and Omsk oblasts the production and processing of rapeseed (Brassica napus var. oleifera Metz) and rapeseed type oilseeds (colza) Brassica rapa oleifera - “Syrepitsa” - R) is increasing. These varieties mature quickly, tolerate frost well and yield up to 2.0 tons per hectare. Rapeseeds of different types are produced for vegetable oil and for protein feeds. In Tyumen they are considering the use of rapeseed green mass as fuel.

Crop Area

Russia's oilseed production continues to diversify with increasing interest in plantings of "Other" types of oilseeds. This is a result of larger plantings of castor beans, and different local types of spring rapeseed such as colza ("surepitsa" - Russian name or Latin - Brassica rapa oleifera). Colza production is developing in Tyumen oblast, where it was grown for use in protein feeds but is increasingly crushed for oil. The most productive colza seeds were brought from Finland and can yield up to 3 tons per hectare. High production is possible because the vegetation period is short -- and the oil content is as high as 45 percent while protein content averages between 22 and 26 percent. Although colza is difficult to crush, its suitability to cold climates may make it ideally suited for planting in regions with severe winters and short summers that are located far from sunflowerseeds producing territories. This may make additional investment in crushing these minor seed types expedient. Since European Russia is closer to sunflowerseed producing regions, it is likely to depend on sunflowerseeds from southern European Russia.

Table 2. Sown Area, 1,000 hectares, 1995-99

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sunflower	4,127	3,894	3,588	4,168	5,585	4,629
Soybean	487	4867	405	453	439	421
Rapeseed	276	167	139	198	246	232
Mustard	246	189	139	127	140	162
Flax	5	8	4	8	16	22
Other	7	5	4	5	9	19
TOTAL	5,148	4,750	4,278	4,958	6,434	5,485

Source: State Statistical Committee

Yields

Yields are expected to continue their slow increase in 2001. Yields improved in 2000 for all oilseeds despite less favorable weather in 2000 than in 1999. The improvements come from better agronomic practices, better seeds and equipment and concentration of production on the most productive farms.

Table 3. Yields, tons per hectare, 1995-2000

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sunflower	1.02	0.71	0.79	0.72	0.75	0.90
Soybean	0.6	0.58	0.69	0.65	0.76	1.01
Rapeseed (winter and spring average)	0.45	0.66	0.62	0.63	0.55	0.64
Mustard	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.31	0.37
Flax (crown flax)	0.72	0.7	0.68	0.64	0.56	0.71

Source: State Statistical Committee

Production Outcomes

Production in 2000 was lower than in 1999 because of the shrinkage in area sown to three main oilseed crops. However, this was still 17 percent higher than the last 5 year average from 1996. Sunflowerseed production was 6 percent lower than the year before as a result of the 17 percent fall in sown area.

Table 4. Production, thousand metric tons, 1994-98

Crop	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sunflower	4,200	2,765	2,831	3,000	4,150	3,915
Soybean	290	284	280	297	335	342
Rapeseed	123	110	71	125	135	148
Mustard	5	4	6	7	43	46
Flax	4	5	3	5	9	14
Other	3	1	2	2	3	20
TOTAL	4,624	3,168	3,192	3,435	4,674	4,485

Source: State Statistical Committee

Inputs

Increasing investment by crushers and the retirement of marginal production areas improved the availability of inputs.

Consumption

Russia's total oilseed crushing capacity is approximately 4.2 million tons per year with both the quality and quantity of oilseed processing rising significantly in the last two years. According to Russia's Union of Vegetable Oil Producers, nearly $180 million was invested into the modernization and expansion of oil extraction plants and refineries in the past three years, much of it from Western companies who often work with their governments. Reflecting this, the Oils and Fats Union announced a joint program with the government of Saxony-Anhalt (Germany), whereby the latter will provide loans to improve and modernize oilseed processing equipment. Negotiations focused on purchases of crushing equipment and equipment for storing oilseeds and for processing vegetable oil. In its turn, the Oil-Fats Union informed its German partners that it had submitted a proposal to the Russian government to lower customs duties and repeal the VAT on the imported equipment.

As a result of increasing investment, Russian oilseed products are increasingly competitive and firms that produce on a large scale with state of the art facilities increasingly market their products on a national scale. This increase in domestic oilseed processing was driven by strong demand for meal and vegetable oil (with oil fueling sunflowerseed demand and meal soybean demand). Oil extraction capacity rose by 15 percent from 1998 while the oil processing capacity rose 10 percent. Large scale investment has also improved bottling, packaging, granulation (meals), and other facilities. The 1998 ruble devaluation continues to make domestic products more attractive for consumers than imported ones. However, as the more efficient processors develop a national distribution network, the ongoing restructuring of the sector will accelerate as larger modern plants replace smaller ones without a network of suppliers and markets.

The recent introduction of the 20 percent export duty on oilseeds was the result of lobbying by oilseed processors. The policy was designed to protect processors, as revealed by the official justification: "the entire production process away from producing unprocessed sunflower seeds to selling processed output for the interests of the state and sector." Experts from the Union of Vegetable Oil Producers believe the reduction in exports and increase in domestic processing will boost government revenue by $40 million in 2001.

Trade

Virtually all oilseed imports are soybean imports. Official sunflowerseed imports vary from 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons, while rapeseed imports are less than 1,000 tons annually. The border trade with Ukraine in sunflowerseeds has not been significant because the border regions in both Russia and in Ukraine produce sunflowerseeds. However, with the development of the Russian crushing industry, these mostly transparent borders may see an increase in imports from Ukraine to meet the demand of big crushing plants under construction in the Southern regions of European Russia.

Stocks

Stocks of oilseeds are forecast to fall to 30,000 tons in MY 2001. This decrease is driven by the discontinuation of concessional sales of soybeans from the US and by the development of crushing facilities inside Russia.

Marketing

Marketing data are collected by the State Statistical Committee on a CY basis. Total marketed volumes continue to increase in CY 2000 from 2.05 million in CY 1998 to 2.8 million tons in CY 2000, with share of sunflowerseeds remaining at 90 percent of the total. Most sunflowerseeds are sold in European Russia to crushers, or are produced in vertically integrated entities where farmers get inputs in partial exchange for their products. Most domestically grown soybeans come either from Krasnodar or the Far East. The former are either used locally or sold in European Russia while supplies from the Far East (Amur Oblast and Primorsky Krai) are either used locally, sold to a major processing facility in Irkutsk, or exported. However, soybean meal supplies from the Far East usually do not make it very far into European Russia. Large quantities of soybeans are also exported to China and Korea.

Table 5. Domestic Oilseed Marketing Channels in 1999 and 2000, 1,000 Metric Tons

Channel	TOTAL OILSEEDS		SUNFLOWER SEEDS	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
TOTAL	2,322	2,831	2,065	2,546
State Purchasing Organizations (1)	252	218	158	121
Directly by Farmers to Private Purchasers	868	1,353	796	1,263
Directly to End Users (2)	260	299	241	279
Barter Deals for Equipment, Fertilizer and Seed	942	960	871	883

1/ Including sales to Roskhleboproduct, regional governments, and through small, public, cooperative trade organizations called Tsentrosoyuz;

2/ Including use in restaurants, other bulk users of oil, and bartered as payment to workers at factories, elevators and farms.

Source: State Statistical Committee

Policy and Tariffs

Export duties for soybeans, sunflowerseeds and rapeseeds were raised from 10 percent to 20 percent starting in May 2000 in accordance with Resolution #186 of March 15, 2001. The decision was taken by the Committee for Protective Measures in Foreign Trade and Tariff Policy to set the export duty on sunflower seeds at 20%, but no less than 30 Euros per ton (which is twice the prior level of not less than 15 Euros per ton). Soybean and rapeseed export duties are set at 20 percent of the customs value, but not less than 35 Euros per ton (up from 20 Euros per ton).

Starting January 1, 2001 all oilseed imports have been subject to 5 percent import duties in accordance with Russian Resolution #886 of November 27, 2000, which consolidated import tariffs for many imported products in accordance with the WTO accession requirements (Post report #RS0061, sent December 4, 2000). These import tariffs can be up to 25 percent lower for oilseeds (HS number 12) and oilseed products (HS number 15) imported from developing countries as defined by the Russian Government (excluding olive oil, margarine, and animal fats).

Export Duties for Oilseeds

HS Number	Name of product	Tariff (Percent, Euros)
1201 00	Soybeans	20%, but not less than 35 EURO per 1,000 kg
1205 00	Rapeseed	20%, but not less than 35 EURO per 1,000 kg
1206 00	Sunflowerseeds	20%, but not less than 30 EURO per 1,000 kg

Source: State Customs Committee

Export licensing requirements for oilseeds are still in place. Although the licenses are supposed to be issued automatically, they complicate and slow the export process by imposing additional administrative costs.

Oilseed crushers have gained power in recent years, especially after uniting as the Oils and Fats Union in November 1998. They have managed to lobby successfully for high export tariffs for sunflowerseeds, soybeans and rapeseeds. Experts' opinions about export limits on unprocessed seeds conflict. Some argue that they have come at the right time and are aimed at strengthening the supply of raw materials for Russia’s domestic oil and fats complex. However, others believe that these measures could result in lower sunflower production. In January 2001, the price of one ton of sunflowerseeds abroad was $210-220 per ton against $130-140 in Russia, which made seed exports a lucrative business. If the gap between domestic and foreign market prices remains significant, prohibitive export duties will not increase the supply of oilseeds in Russia. On the contrary, farmers, who have no guaranteed markets for their oilseeds, will produce fewer seeds because export markets are closed by high tariffs. Thus, export restrictions aimed at protecting crushers and processors of oilseeds and vegetable oil are most likely to have an adverse effect on oilseed producers who will likely seek alternative marketing channels and receive lower prices. In the longer run this will depress production and encourage the export of smuggled oilseeds, which will ultimately hurt processors.

Another problem for non-CIS oilseeds imports are unique standards, quarantine regulations and veterinary

standards set by the Russian Federation. The problem is especially serious for soybeans where quality parameters are set by the Russian State Standards Committee (GOST). The quality parameters for soybeans, soybean meal and soybean oil in Russia are evaluated according to the following Russian standards: GOST 17109-88, 12220-96, 7825-96, respectively which differ from US and international practice. Differences include standards for foreign material content, moisture, color, acid content, peroxide values for soybean oil and such. Development of Russian soya product specifications that meet international standards or special amendments to GOSTs corresponding to US and international regulations could be very helpful in facilitating trade. Special attention should be paid to harmonization of analytical methods and terminology. Russian specialists could also be trained to recognize NOPA, FGIS and AOCS analytical practices and specifications.

Sunflowerseeds

Production in 2001 is expected to be only slightly greater then the 2000 level, 4 million versus 3.9 million tons. Area sown to sunflowerseeds will not increase, but production and yields will rise because of better agronomy, seed and investment by oil crushing companies into sunflowerseed growing. The 2001 forecast is based on normal weather conditions, which should provide for an average yield of 0.9 tons per hectare. The forecast crush is 3.25 million tons, with an estimated 500,000 tons diverted out of exports into the Russian crush because of the new 20 percent export duty on sunflowerseed exports. Exports will still remain high because many traders (often the same companies that built crushing facilities in the south of Russia) have well-developed hard currency markets for sunflowerseeds. Thus, although exports will fall compared with 2000, they will not disappear. Food use domestic consumption is forecast to increase after falling in 2000, when high demand for sunflowerseeds from crushers stimulated farmers and citizens to sell their sunflowerseed stocks that were in other times used for consumption.

PSD, Sunflowerseeds, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	5600	5600	4500	4629	0	4600
Area Harvested	5530	5530	4350	4350	0	4500
Beginning Stocks	30	30	15	45	5	5
Production	4150	4150	3900	3915	0	4000
MY Imports	10	10	50	5	0	10
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	4190	4190	3965	3965	5	4015
MY Exports	855	855	650	675	0	500
MY Exp. to the EC	400	400	400	400	0	350
Crush Dom. Consumption	3000	3000	3000	3060	0	3250
Food Use Dom. Consump.	200	170	180	115	0	135
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	120	120	130	110	0	120
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	3320	3290	3310	3285	0	3505
Ending Stocks	15	45	5	5	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4190	4190	3965	3965	0	4015
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6. Sunflowerseeds: Area, Yields, and Production by Regions

	1986-1990	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01
PLANTED AREA, thousand hectares							
Russia	2,446	4,123	3,875	3,588	4,167	5,585	4,627
Voronezh	206	279	280	291	313	360	347
Volgograd	199	410	388	409	453	598	461
Saratov	313	420	430	361	396	531	484
Krasnodar	300	467	452	388	458	472	400
Stavropol	181	352	297	268	313	447	447
Rostov	429	881	694	678	809	1,021	1,019
Orenburg	143	204	240	210	254	436	256
Altay Kray	114	289	250	216	266	360	320
Other	561	821	844	767	905	1,360	893
YIELD, mt/ha							
Russia	0.82	1.02	0.71	0.79	0.72	0.75	0.85
Voronezh	0.57	1.36	0.83	1	0.94	1.11	1.04
Volgograd	0.51	0.85	0.51	0.7	0.51	0.67	0.74
Saratov	0.37	0.61	0.41	0.65	0.44	0.67	0.54
Krasnodar	1.6	1.75	1.28	0.84	1.24	1.3	1.55
Stavropol	1.11	1.17	0.97	0.84	0.88	0.5	0.66
Rostov	1.05	1.21	0.75	0.95	0.75	0.85	0.99
Orenburg	0.45	0.37	0.43	0.68	0.42	0.46	0.71
Altay Kray	0.48	0.47	0.31	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.47
Other	0.71	0.86	0.69	0.82	0.71	0.7	0.99
PRODUCTION, thousand metric tons							
Russia	2,553	4,200	2,765	2,831	3,000	4,150	3,911
Voronezh	140	381	233	291	295	399	359
Volgograd	148	348	200	288	233	396	341

Saratov	112	256	176	235	173	356	259
Krasnodar	654	817	580	327	571	613	622
Stavropol	263	412	290	224	278	225	225
Rostov	665	1,063	523	642	609	870	888
Orenburg	79	76	105	143	114	202	184
Altay Kray	99	136	79	53	82	126	152
Other	393	711	579	628	644	963	881

Source: State Statistical Committee
Data may not match PSD's because of rounding.

Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseeds, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Turkey	305	Turkey	300
Netherlands	181	Netherlands	100
Italy	73	Italy	50
Greece	67	Spain	45
Spain	66	Germany	40
Germany	55	Denmark	23
Kazakhstan	21	Kazakhstan	22
Portugal	18	Portugal	17
Denmark	11	Greece	13
Total for Others	797		610
Others not Listed	46		65
Grand Total	843		675

Import Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseeds, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
China	4	Ukraine	3
Ukraine	3	Moldova	1
Moldova	1		
Total for Others	8		4
Others not Listed	2		1
Grand Total	10		5

Soybeans

PSD, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons, 1,000 Hectares

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	440	440	420	421	0	430
Area Harvested	439	439	420	340	0	420
Beginning Stocks	157	157	55	55	55	20
Production	334	334	350	342	0	350
MY Imports	60	60	60	30	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	551	551	465	427	55	430
MY Exports	46	46	40	17	0	20
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	450	450	370	390	0	400
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	450	450	370	390	0	400
Ending Stocks	55	55	55	20	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	551	551	465	427	0	430
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Trade Matrix, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
China	30	China	12
Korea, Rep.	5		
Vietnam	2		
Total for Others	37		12
Others not Listed	9		5
Grand Total	46		17

Import Trade Matrix, Soybeans, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	7	U.S.	15
Others		Others	
Italy	22	China	5
Poland	7	EU	5
Germany	5		
Belgium	1		
Total for Others	35		10
Others not Listed	18		5
Grand Total	60		30

Rapeseed

Winter rapeseeds in 2000 was planted on 48,000 hectares while production of winter rapeseed was 62,000 tons. Spring rapeseed was planted on 183,700 hectares and production was 86,300 tons. Rapeseed production is mostly concentrated in Tatarstan.

PSD, Rapeseed, 1,000 Hectares, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	246	246	270	232	0	245
Area Harvested	245	245	260	220	0	240
Beginning Stocks	20	20	15	3	20	15
Production	135	135	145	148	0	150
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	155	155	160	151	20	165
MY Exports	30	67	30	26	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	100	75	100	100	0	115
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	110	85	110	110	0	125
Ending Stocks	15	3	20	15	20	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	155	155	160	151	20	165
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Trade Matrix, Rapeseeds, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Rapeseed		
Time period	Oct/sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Switzerland	25	Switzerland	10
France	15	Israel	7
Belgium	7	Denmark	3
Denmark	3		
Total for Others	50		20
Others not Listed	17		6
Grand Total	67		26

Peanuts

Russia does not grow peanuts and imports all of its consumption for food processing or sale as a snack food. After reaching the peak of 50,000 tons in MY 1997/98, peanut imports fell to 33,250 tons. However, in 1999/00, trade not only recovered, but surpassed the pre-crisis level and reached a new high of 57,000 tons. Post estimates that in MY 2000/01 and MY 2001/2 peanut imports will increase to 70,000 tons. Almost 60 percent of official peanut imports come from China, and 17 percent from Uzbekistan. The rest is shipped in smaller quantities from India, Argentina, and Tajikistan.

PSD, Peanuts, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	60	60	50	60	0	60
My Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	60	60	50	60	0	60
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	60	60	50	60	0	60
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	60	60	50	60	0	60
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	60	60	50	60	0	60
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Peanuts, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oilseed, Peanut		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
China	35	China	35
Uzbekistan	10	Uzbekistan	10
India	3	India	5
Tajikistan	3	Tajikistan	3
Argentina	2	Argentina	2
Kyrgyzstan	2	Kyrgyzstan	2
Total for Others	55		57
Others not Listed	5		3
Grand Total	60		60

Total Meals

Russian protein meal production (oilseed meal and fish meal) in MY 2001-2002 is forecast to increase to 1.83 million tons because of improved crushing facilities and higher export tariffs on raw oilseeds. However, because of the completion of concessional U.S. soybeans and soybean meal deliveries, total meal supply will be only 60,000 tons higher than in 2000-2001 and 7 percent lower than in 1999-00, when U.S. shipments boosted meal supply from 1.42 million tons to 2.11 million tons. Ending stocks of meal from 2000 helped to maintain meal supplies in 2000/01.

In 2000, several new crushing plants opened in Russia while others received credit from different sources to modernize equipment. Total crushing capacity increased to 4.2 million tons, with a peak monthly capacity for short periods at 500,000 tons.

Table 7. PSD, All Feed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
	Revised	Preliminary.	Forecast
Beginning Stocks	20	40	10
Production	1658	1735	1825
MY Imports	433	130	130
TOTAL SUPPLY	2111	1905	1965
MY Exports	25	35	40
Industrial Dom.Consumption	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consumption	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consumption	2046	1860	1925
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	2046	1860	1925
Ending Stocks	40	10	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2111	1905	1965

Source: Prepared by Post based on PSD tables for each type of feed meal.

Production

Production of oilseed meal and cake in MY 2000/01 increased from 1.5 million tons to 1.6 million tons (but fish meal production decreased from 152,000 tons to 140,000 tons). Production of rapeseed meal remained stable while increased production of sunflowerseed meal partially offset a decrease in soybean meal production. The soybean crush remained high due to carry-over stocks of U.S. beans despite total 2000 soybean imports estimated at only 30,000 tons. This is down sharply from 60,000 tons in 1999 and almost 200,000 tons in 1998. The sunflowerseed crush increased because of increased capacity and high demand for feed meal, especially

from poultry plants.

Table 8. Total Meal Production, 1998-2001, 1,000 MT

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001 (estimate)
Total Meal	1,140	1,660	1,740
Sunflowerseed meal	730	1,110	1,230
Soybean Meal	200	355	310
Rapeseed meal	40	41	55
Fish Meal	165	152	140

Source: State Statistics Committee

Consumption

After the discontinuation of concessional soybean shipments, feed consumption meal decreased, especially of soybean meal and cake. However, carry over stocks and improved crushing efficiency kept consumption at a higher level than before the U.S. shipments. Post forecasts that meal consumption will rise in 2001/02. However, because of high demand, all available meal will likely be consumed quickly, leaving only small carry-over stocks. This may result in supply disruptions, especially for those poultry and pig producers who are not vertically integrated somehow with the crushers. This represents an export opportunity for the U.S.

Trade

Imports of meal are forecast to remain at the 2000/01 level, which is much less than in the two previous years which benefitted from concessional U.S. shipments. Imports of soybean meal will stay at 70,000 tons, while fish meal imports will total 60,000 tons. Imports of sunflowerseed meal is not registered, and mostly occurs as border trade between Russia and its neighbors, Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan. Some potential importers are in the process of putting together a consortium that could import large quantities of soybean meal. The price of soybeans has increased by 60 percent in the last several months ($310 for meal and $240 for beans). Over the long term, imports will be supported by an estimated shortfall of 250-300 thousand tons of soybeans. Some sources put the deficit at 1.2 million tons. Unexpectedly, despite being a major soybean producing region, the Russian Far East is interested in importing 90,000 tons of US soybeans to maintain local crushing capacity when the local crop is sold out.

Stocks

Stocks of meal are forecast to drop. The meal market will likely be dominated mostly by the vertically integrated companies which supply meal from their crushing plants to their affiliated poultry, milk or pig farms.

Policy

The two-fold increase in export tariffs on oilseeds is a clear attempt by the Russian government to support oilseed crushing plants. Some regional governments also support crushers by providing them loans for reconstruction of plants. In some cases, the local governments use these loans as well as loans to farmers for sowing as a way to restrict the sale of oilseeds outside the region before the loan obligations are completely covered.

Marketing

Most oilseed meal is sold for compound and other types of feed. Interest in buying meal has been high and has been growing in 2000 as poultry and pig production have grown because of more consumer buying power and the availability of imported meal. In particular, U.S. soybean shipments under concessional terms have played a major role in stimulating interest in soybean meal. However, demand for meal is limited by the weak financial situation of many livestock firms. As finances improve, the demand for imported soybeans are expected to grow.

Policy

The Russian Government has no functioning program to support oilseed crushing plants other than by import and export measures. Some regions support local farms and processors by providing them loans or providing guarantees for loans given by foreign companies. Although the Russian Government made several attempts to develop a policy for meal production, an absence of financial resources has left production and distribution of meal in the hands of crushers and traders.

Tariffs

The import tariff for oilseed meal and cake is 5 percent. Imports from developing countries are subject to the same preferences as unprocessed oilseeds.

Oilseed Meal Tables

Sunflowerseed Meal

PSD, Sunflowerseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	3000	3000	3000	3060	0	3250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.37	0.37	0.4	0.401961	ERR	0.4
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	1110	1110	1200	1230		1300
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1110	1110	1200	1230	0	1300
MY Exports	10	10	30	25	0	30
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	1100	1100	1170	1205	0	1270
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1100	1100	1170	1205	0	1270
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1110	1110	1200	1230	0	1300
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Soybean Meal

PSD. Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	450	450	370	390	0	400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.788889	0.788889	0.797297	0.794872	ERR	0.8
Beginning Stocks	20	20	40	40	15	10
Production	355	355	295	310	0	320
MY Imports	370	370	70	70	0	70
MY Imp. from U.S.	325	325	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	745	745	405	420	15	400
MY Exports	5	5	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	700	700	390	410	0	400
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	700	700	390	410	0	400
Ending Stocks	40	40	15	10	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	745	745	405	420	0	400
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Soybean Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	325	U.S.	45
Others		Others	
Hungary	9	Argentina	8
Argentina	6	Hungary	3
India	3	China	2
Uzbekistan	3		
Kyrgyzistan	2		
Total for Others	23		13
Others not Listed	22		12
Grand Total	370		70

Rapeseed Meal

PSD, Rapeseed Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	100	75	100	100	0	115
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.55	0.546667	0.55	0.55	ERR	0.547826
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	55	41	55	55	0	63
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	55	41	55	55	0	63
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	55	41	55	55	0	63
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	55	41	55	55	0	63
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	55	41	55	55	0	63
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fish Meal

Fish meal production decreased, but imports remain at the previous year's level. Fish meal comprises half of all meal imports.

PSD, Fish Meal, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Meal, Fish				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	152	152	150	140	0	145
MY Imports	63	63	65	60	0	60
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	215	215	215	200	0	205
MY Exports	10	10	10	10	0	10
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	205	205	205	190	0	195
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	205	205	205	190	0	195
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	215	215	215	200	0	205
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Oils

Production of vegetable oil increased in 2000 by 4 percent spurred by the large sunflowerseed crop in 1999. Post forecasts a further increase in vegetable oil production in 2001 to 1.48 million tons due to improved crushing facilities and the increase in Russian export tariffs.

Imports of vegetable oil from October 2000 through March 2001 totaled 346,500 tons. Russia usually imports vegetable oil in the first half of the marketing year, although the current level of imports is lower than in the last three years. However, imports of vegetable oil may rise from April to September 2001 because of an oilseed shortage that appeared in May 2001 relative to the capacity of vegetable oil processing plants. This, and the demand for vegetable oil and products are expected to stimulate imports of vegetable oil totaling 600,000 tons for 2001, a decrease of 14 percent from the last year.

The supply of vegetable oil in MY 2000/01 is only slightly lower than in the previous year, but supplies are expected to rise from 2.17 million tons to 2.2 million tons in the next marketing year. The supply structure is estimated in Table 10 based on official data from State Statistical Committee and State Customs Committee data.

Table 9. PSD, Total Vegetable Oils, 1,000 Metric Tons

Russian Federation	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
	Revised	Prelimin.	Forecast
Beginning Stocks	180	195	125
Production	1317	1373	1478
MY Imports	694	600	616
TOTAL SUPPLY	2191	2168	2219
MY Exports	195	150	192
Industrial Dom.Consum	440	515	575
Food Use Dom. Consump.	1351	1348	1332
Feed Waste Dom. Consumpt.	10	20	20
TOTAL Dom.Consumption	1801	1883	1927
Ending Stocks	195	135	100
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2191	2168	2219

Source: Prepared by Post based on individual PSDs for each type of vegetable oil.

Table 10. Supply of Vegetable Oils, 1998-2001, 1,000 Metric Tons

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Total Oil	1,758	2,191	2,168
Sunflowerseed oil	1,115	1,465	1,510
Soybean Oil	346	382	365

Rapeseed Oil	180	155	85
Palm Oil	90	162	170
Coco-nut Oil	25	25	35
Olive Oil	2	2	3

Source: State Customs Committee

Production

Production of vegetable oil increased in 2000 by 4 percent spurred by the high 1999 sunflowerseed crop. Post forecasts a further increase in vegetable oil production to 1.48 million tons because of improved crushing facilities and an increase in export tariffs.

Consumption

The increased crush and high vegetable oil imports spurred an increase in the domestic consumption of vegetable oil in MY 2000/01. Total domestic consumption of all vegetable oils in MY 2000/01 rose to 1.88 million tons, or roughly 12.8 liters per capita, versus 10.6 liters per capita in 1998/99. Food use domestic consumption remains at 1.35 million tons, while domestic industrial consumption almost doubled, according to Post estimates.

Since the 1998 crisis, margarine production in Russia has been increasing. In MY 1998/99, Russian enterprises produced 362,000 tons of margarine and in MY 1999/00 this production increased to 431,000 tons. In the first half of MY 2000/01, Russian enterprises already produced 266,000 tons of margarine. Total production in the MY is forecast at 500,000 tons. In July 1999, the Russian State Statistical Committee started publishing data on mayonnaise production. In MY 1999/00 Russian enterprises produced 228,000 tons of this product, and in the first half of MY 2000/01 - already 138,000 tons. Post estimates that total production will reach 250,000 tons.

Trade

Post forecasts some increase in vegetable oil imports in MY 2001/02, but this total will not likely reach the high levels of MY 1998 and 1999. Imports will mostly consist of cheaper oils, or oils imported from developing countries, for which duties are lower.

Exports of vegetable oil increased in MY 1999/00 to 195,000 tons from 25,000 tons in the previous year. Mostly this was the result of new oilseed processing capacity. Plants often exported crude vegetable oil to pay for their hard currency and other credits. However, in MY 2000/01 the situation is changed in favor of Russia exporting more expensive refined vegetable oil, in some cases even bottled products. Thus, although Post forecast some decrease in volumes of vegetable oil exports in MY 2001/02, the export value will increase.

Table 11. Vegetable Oil Imports, 1,000 Metric Tons

	Soybean	Olive	Palm	Sunflower	Rapeseed	Coconut	Total
Quarterly Data							
Oct/Dec 98	36.8	1.0	14.7	37.8	12.8	2.0	106.7
Jan/Mar 99	42.6	0.1	18.0	49.8	14.4	5.5	147.9
Apr/Jun 99	73.3	0.1	23.2	89.6	31.9	10.3	228.4
Jul/Sep 99	135.9	0.2	22.5	103.4	74.2	7.3	343.5
Oct/Dec 99	63.1	0.5	53.3	61.0	54.1	8.4	240.4
Jan/Mar 00	45.7	0.5	35.8	31.1	40.4	8.0	161.5
Apr/Jun 00	44.4	0.8	31.2	31.8	12.2	9.4	129.7
Jul/Sep 00	74.1	0.7	31.7	43.5	12.7	9.3	172.0
Oct/Dec 00	82.0	0.6	65.4	47.5	16.4	15.3	227.2
Jan/Mar 01	44.3	0.4	32.2	31.2	4.9	6.4	119.3
Marketing Year Summary							
Oct/Sept							
- 98/99	288.5	1.4	78.4	280.6	133.3	25.1	807.4
- 99/00	227.2	2.5	152.1	167.4	119.4	35.0	703.7
- 00/01	126.31	1.0	97.6	78.7	21.3	21.6	346.5

Stocks

Stocks of vegetable oil are decreasing because of increased processing, more exports and better planning of vegetable oil procurement by processing companies. In MY 2000/01, Post estimates ending stocks of vegetable oil at 135,000 tons, versus 195,000 tons in MY 1999/00. Forecast for the next year is 100,000 tons.

Policy

Russian specialists are developing new standards for vegetable oil and fat products made of raw material blends such as margarine versus butter made from milk. These standards are expected to be implemented in 2002.

Marketing

Most oil is sold to food processors for the production of margarine and mayonnaise or bottled by large, vertically integrated companies for retail sale.

Tariffs

Following are import tariffs on vegetable oil and oil products.

Table 12. Import Tariffs on Vegetable Oil and Vegetable Oil Products

HS Number	Name of products	Tariff (Percent, Euros)
1507	Soybean oil, crude or refined	15%
1508	Peanut oil, crude or refined	5%
1509	Olive oil, crude or refined	10%
1510	Other olive oil	15%
1511	Palm oil, crude or refined	5%
1512	Sunflower seed oil, Salflor oil, cotton seed oil, crude or refined	15
	except:	
1512.19.910.0	Sunflowerseed oil (other)	15%, but not less than Euro 0.09/kg
1513	Coconut (copra) oil, Palm kernel oil	5%
1514	Rapeseed oil, mustard oil, crude or refined	15%
1515	Other fixed vegetable fats and oils	5%
1516	Fats and oil, animal and vegetable, hydrohenized	15%
1517.10.100.0	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine, with over 10% oil, but not more than 15% oil	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.10.900.0	Margarine, other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.90.100.0	Other: artificial mixtures of two or more products provided for in headings 1501 to 1515	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.90.910.0	Other vegetable oil, liquid, mixed	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1517.90.930.0	Edible mixtures and products, for greasing cooking forms	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg
1510.90.990.0	Other	15%, but not less than Euro 0.12/kg

Vegetable Oil Tables

Sunflowerseed Oil

Russia mainly exports crude sunflowerseed oil while importing refined oil. Thus, in MY 1999/00 Russia imported 167,353 tons of sunflowerseed oil, including 136,900 tons of refined oil (or 82 percent of the total). Based on the first six first months of 2000/01, the share of refined oil in all oil imports is 79 percent. Exports of sunflowerseed oil in 1999/00 was 193,470 tons, of which refined oil was only 13 percent. In the first half of MY 2000/01, the share of refined oil increased to 19 percent, which reflects improved crushing facilities and the appearance of powerful companies in the vegetable oil industry. Exports of sunflowerseed oil are estimated to decrease in MY 2000 by almost half, while the share of refined oil in exports increases from 13 percent to 19 percent of total sunflowerseed oil exports.

PSD, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	3000	3000	3000	3060	0	3250
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.413333	0.413333	0.416667	0.424837	ERR	0.430769
Beginning Stocks	60	60	80	80	0	60
Production	1240	1240	1250	1300	0	1400
MY Imports	165	165	150	130	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1465	1465	1480	1510	0	1610
MY Exports	195	195	150	150	0	190
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	200	200	240	280	0	350
Food Use Dom. Consump.	980	980	1000	1000	0	1000
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	10	10	20	20	0	20
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1190	1190	1260	1300	0	1370
Ending Stocks	80	80	70	60	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1465	1465	1480	1510	0	1610
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0

Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Export Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Exports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Algeria	53	Egypt	46
Egypt	51	Algeria	41
Kazakhstan	42	Kazakhstan	40
Turkey	24	Greece	2
Greece	5	Georgia	2
Albania	4	Albania	2
Mongolia	2		
Total for Others	181		133
Others not Listed	14		17
Grand Total	195		150

Import Trade Matrix, Sunflowerseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Sunflowerseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	2	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Ukraine	98	Ukraine	65
Argentina	57	Argentina	25
Yugoslavia	4	Moldova	5
Hungary	3		
Total for Others	162		95
Others not Listed	1		35
Grand Total	165		130

Soybean Oil

PSD, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	450	450	370	390	0	400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.137778	0.137778	0.135135	0.135897	ERR	0.1375
Beginning Stocks	90	90	100	100	50	55
Production	62	62	50	53	0	55
MY Imports	280	230	200	212	0	200
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	432	382	350	365	50	310
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	100	100	100	110	0	100
Food Use Dom. Consump.	232	182	200	200	0	180
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	332	282	300	310	0	280
Ending Stocks	100	100	50	55	0	30
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	432	382	350	365	0	310
Calendar Year Imports						
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Soybean Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	4	U.S.	10
Others		Others	
Netherlands	97	Netherlands	75
Belgium	50	Belgium	45
Argentina	40	Germany	25
Germany	33	Argentina	20
Finland	2	France	5
Korea, Rep. of	1		
France	1		
Total for Others	224		170
Others not Listed	2		32
Grand Total	230		212

Soybean Oil Prices

Prices Table			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Prices in	U.S. Dollars	per uom	One Metric Ton
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	399	326	-18.30%
Feb	379	313	-17.41%
Mar	367	310	-15.53%
Apr	361	315	-12.74%
May	360	318	-11.67%
Jun	377	314	-16.71%
Jul	374	313	-16.31%
Aug	340	312	-8.24%
Sep	346	319	-7.80%
Oct	342	369	7.89%
Nov	349	353	1.15%
Dec	361	355	-1.66%
Exchange Rate		Local currency/US $	

Rapeseed Oil

PSD, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed				(1000 MT)(PERCENT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Crush	100	75	100	100	0	115
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	ERR	0.2
Beginning Stocks	20	20	10	5	10	0
Production	20	15	20	20	0	23
MY Imports	130	120	100	60	0	79
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	170	155	130	85	10	102
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	2
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	40	40	20	20	0	20
Food Use Dom. Consump.	120	110	100	65	0	80
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	160	150	120	85	0	100
Ending Stocks	10	5	10	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	170	155	130	85	0	102
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Rapeseed Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Rapeseed		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Netherlands	30	Netherlands	20
Belgium	25	Hungary	15
Hungary	12	Belgium	10
Germany	10		
Poland	5		
Lithuania	1		
Total for Others	83		45
Others not Listed	37		15
Grand Total	120		60

Palm Oil

PSD, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

PSD Table						
Country	Russian Federation					
Commodity	Oil, Palm				(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	10	10	10
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	110	152	100	160	0	150
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	120	162	110	170	10	160
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	60	90	60	95	0	95
Food Use Dom. Consump.	50	62	40	65	0	55
Feed Waste Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	110	152	100	160	0	150
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	120	162	110	170	0	160
Calendar Year Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Import Trade Matrix, Palm Oil, 1,000 Metric Tons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Russian Federation		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	Oct/Sep	Units:	1,000 MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Malaysia	65	Malaysia	75
Indonesia	35	Netherlands	35
Netherlands	32	Indonesia	30
Belgium	3	Belgium	5
Denmark	2		
Singapore	1		
Total for Others	138		145
Others not Listed	14		15
Grand Total	152		160

Feed Demand. Strategic Indicator Tables for the Russian Federation

FEED DEMAND				
STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLES FOR RUSSIA				
MEAT PRODUCTION				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year:	1999	2000	2001	2002
Poultry				
Poultry Meat (1,000 metric tons)	640	660	680	700
Eggs (million pieces):	33,000	33,500	34,200	34,200
Pork (1,000 metric tons)	1,490	1,500	1,510	1,520
COMPOUND FEED SECTOR				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year:	1999	2000	2001	2002
Compound Feed Capacity	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total Compound Feed Produced (1,000 metric tons)	n.a.	7,400	7,500	7,600
------ by integrated producers				
------ by commercial producers				
FEED GRAIN USE (1,000 Metric Tons)				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Marketing Year (Oct-Sep)*	1999 (1998/99)	2000 (1999/00)	2001 (2000/01)	2002 (2001/02)
Corn (Domestic consumption: feed)	1,500	1,500	1,350	1,350
Other (specify)	26,800	23,600	29,220	29,360
- wheat	11,200	12,000	12,800	13,300
- barley	9,500	7,000	9,800	9,800
- oats	5,000	3,500	4,900	4,550
PROTEIN - ENERGY USAGE (1,000 metric tons)				

		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Marketing Year:	1999 (1998/99)	2000 (1999/00)	2001 (2000/01)	2002 (2001/02)
Total Protein Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	1,375	2,046	1,860	1,925
Soy Bean Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	400	700	410	400
Other Protein Meal, e.g. Sunflowerseeds Meal, Rape Meal (feed waste domestic consumption)	765	1,141	1,260	1,330
Fish Meal	210	205	190	195
Palm Crude Oil (feed waste domestic consumption)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TRADE (Metric Tonnes)				
		Last Year	Current Year	Out Year Forecast
Calendar Year:	1999	2000	2001	2002
Corn				
Imports:	704,858	840,000	40,000	50,000
Exports:	774	360	400	400
Soy Beans				
Imports:	220,130	39,460	45,000	50,000
Exports:	16,960	46,970	15,000	15,000
Soy Bean Meal				
Imports:	402,850	180,710	30,000	40,000
Exports:	0	200	200	200
Fish Meal				
Imports:	117,185	112,077	115,000	115,000
Exports:	8,795	3,860	3,500	3,500
Palm Crude Oil				
Imports:	117,060	164,100	130,000	130,000
Exports:	580	140	150	150
PROTEIN PRODUCTS TARIFFS AND TAXES		Bound Rate	Applied Rate	Other
	Product	(%)	(%)	Import
Report Year:	Description 1/			Taxes/Fees

0505.90	FEATHER MEAL		10	
1501.00.110.0	GREASE (for industrial use except for production of products to be used in human consumption)		10	
1501.00.190.0	GREASE (other)		15	
1502.00.100.0	TALLOW (for industrial use except for production of products to be used in human consumption)		5	
1502.00.900.0	TALLOW (other)		15	
1511	PALM OIL		5	
1518	ANML/VG FTS &OILS		15	
2301.10.000.0	MEAT AND BONE MEAL		5	
2301.20.000.0	FISH MEAL		5	